

Norwich Bulletin

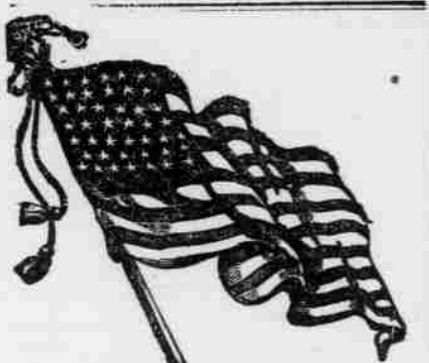
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Norwich, Monday, Oct. 16, 1916.



REPUBLICAN TICKET.

President.
CHARLES EVANS HUGHES of New York.

Vice President.
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS of Indiana.

Presidential Electors.
HIRAM BINGHAM of New Haven.
LUCIUS WHITTON of New London.
THOMAS L. WATSON of Bridgeport.
WILLIAM PARK of Stamford.
JOHN B. CHENEY of Hartford.
THOMAS BRYAN of Torrington.
ARTHUR E. BOWERS of Manchester.

United States Senator.
GEORGE P. MELAN of Simsbury.

Representative in Congress.
Second District.
RICHARD P. FREEMAN of New London.

Governor.
MARCUS H. FOLCOMB of Southington.

Lieutenant Governor.
CLIFFORD B. WILSON of Bridgeport.

Secretary.
FREDERICK L. PERRY of New Haven.

Treasurer.
FREDERICK S. CHAMBERLAIN of New Britain.

Comptroller.
MORRIS C. WEBSTER of Harwinton.

State Senators.
Dis.
15—FRANK G. CRONIN of New London.
19—JOHN H. BARNES of Norwich.
20—FRANK H. HINKLEY of Stonington.
25—ARCHIBALD MACDONALD of Putnam.

Judge of Probate.
NELSON J. ALING.

Representatives.
ALBERT J. RILEY.
JOSEPH H. HENDERSON.

THE RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

It is an ambitious undertaking which has been launched by the American Red Cross society for the purpose of increasing interest in its work and of supplying additional means to carry on their great work in behalf of humanity. The aim and ambition is to secure one million members and they are going about it in a businesslike manner, assigning a certain number to each section of the country.

The Red Cross is the organization to which immediate resort is made for relief wherever distress is known to prevail. It has established an enviable record of accomplishment but notwithstanding the success which has crowned its efforts it seeks to do even more. Certainly this is a matter in which each and every one should be interested. Sympathy of course helps but it does not furnish the means for carrying the relief which is so much sought in famine stricken lands.

Membership in the Red Cross means payment of dues and the funds thus gathered are turned to excellent account.

Many hands lighten any task and this is the idea which prompted the campaign for a million Red Cross members. There is an opportunity here for a generous cooperation and the effort which is being made to get a million members before it closes ought not only to be successful, but there should be such a response that when the totals are computed it will be found that there are many more than a million, even two million, who are anxious to give their mite to this most worthy cause.

HOLLAND'S PROTEST.

The very action that was expected has taken place in the case of the Dutch steamer Bloemerdijk which was sunk by the U-53 off Nantucket lightship a week ago. The Dutch government has sent a sharp note of inquiry to Berlin seeking an immediate explanation of the attack. The Dutch cannot believe that what the commander of the underwater boat exceeded his instructions in sinking a neutral vessel, but at the same time they cannot help but feel that it was the result of the strong feeling in certain German circles for the resumption of the kind of warfare which gives consideration to no one and no flag.

Captain Rose of the U-53 was determined to sink everything that he encountered which was the flag under which it was registered, but he destroyed a vessel that was engaged in carrying supplies owned and consigned to the Dutch government.

There are reasons therefore why Holland shows no hesitating concern over this affair. It has a right to trade with this country and to do so without molestation. Germany has no right to destroy its shipping under such circumstances and it will be interesting to note in the reply whether Germany maintains that its rights have not been exceeded.

RUMANIA'S APPEAL.

When the king of Rumania points out the position of Serbia and appeals to the allies that they do not allow the affairs of that country, which has staked its all in this conflict to pass into the back of their minds, it makes a plea which is prompted by the existing conditions in the Balkans and one which must of necessity receive attention.

The Germans have been making determined efforts to crush that nation. Generals von Falkenhayn and von

Mackensen have been so placed as to be the jaws which will grind that nation into submission. It is even apparent that Rumania appreciates its plight now that its initial successes have been turned to defeat, but it is incumbent upon the allies to see that they get the attention and assistance which they deserve. Rumania has received some help from Russia but nothing in comparison with what reports indicated that they were entitled to expect, and this fact is offensive from Saloniki has not assumed such proportions as to draw off the Bulgarian menace.

Rumania has looked for the support of the allies and it is entitled to it. It is not now regretting its decision to join the entente, for it is firmly convinced that that was the wise course. It may, however, appreciate that the delay in reaching that decision has brought its handicaps, but it cannot for that reason be abandoned. It is now with the allies and it remains for the allies to exert every effort to give the aid which it needs.

OUR DOMESTIC TRADE.

While sight is not lost of the importance of foreign trade and the need of getting all that is possible in old as well as in new fields, it must be realized that there is even a more important duty which needs to be rendered in maintaining and encouraging domestic trade.

In this country the yearly production of manufactured goods runs up to the handsome figure of \$24,000,000,000, exclusive of the agricultural lines of production which amount to half as much again, making the domestic business total up to \$36,000,000,000 or better. According to the census of the domestic manufactures of New York by the Merchants' Association it is shown that approximately a tenth of the manufactured products of the country are made in New York city or over two billion dollars worth, and that is of course but one of the many localities which are large producers.

Thus when it is realized that our foreign trade amounting to \$4,500,000,000 is but a small part of the domestic output, it must be appreciated that this latter business should get the greater consideration. It is this trade which needs protection against the cheaper labor of Europe. It is vitally connected with the sound prosperity of the nation. Industrial activity needs the stimulating effect of a protective tariff and it is that for which the republican party stood in the past and where it stands at present.

CLEVELAND DIDN'T CAUSE WAR.

The sound and sensible method which Charles E. Hughes told a heckler in Louisville that he would have used in averting such a catastrophe as that which occurred when the Lusitania was sunk has caused certain of the democratic press to write with alarm and declare that it would have meant war. That is the dodge which is being used to meet the policy which stands for the upholding of American rights, but there is no ground for claiming that it would have meant war any more than there is in the assertion now that the election of Mr. Hughes would mean the ending of peace.

Mr. Hughes is a man of peace. He has always stood for it and he does not expect to be able to contribute to a world peace. He does not favor, however, the idea of sacrificing our known rights. The fact of the matter is that there would in all probability have been no breaking of diplomatic relations with Germany by following such a course as Mr. Hughes took care to say at the beginning of his answer he would have put the state department in such hands that the nations of Europe would have known that it could not be played with. He would not have named a head of that department who would have told a foreign representative that a note was meant only for home consumption.

The fact is that an administration under Hughes would have followed the same course that Cleveland did when he wrote his Venezuelan note. American rights would have been upheld and foreign governments would have respected our position. Instead of that a weak, backhanded attitude was assumed and we have been suffering from it ever since.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

With the United States destroyers looking after the bases, it is up to the U-53 to show what good it is at sailing.

The democrats appear to be having enough trouble without putting William J. Bryan on the platform this fall.

Of course now that the world's series is out of the way, there is nothing to keep attention off the European battlefields.

The man on the corner says: Habit is forever choking judgment until judgment is black in the face and gasping for breath.

Chicago now reports an odorless onion. That ought to make a strong appeal to their friends if not to the lovers of that vegetable.

Thus far the hunting season has not collected as great a human toll as football, but it is to be remembered that there is still plenty of time.

If you expect to be made a voter this year, don't fail to get your application into the hands of the registrars of voters before five this afternoon.

Come to think about it, not very many of the democratic spellbinders are pointing out the accomplishments of the administration in reducing the cost of living.

Germany justifies the acts of the submarine in its raid about the Nantucket lightship. But has it heard of the sinking of the neutral Dutch ship Bloemerdijk?

The best evidence that the Kingstontian was not sunk by a submarine is that it is now safely in port. Gradually the list of the U-53's victims is dwindling but it is still large enough.

Throughout the country there are being organized Republican clubs. Marching clubs and the Hughes League of Business Men. Isn't it about time that Norwich had something of the kind?

When the socialists talk about issuing 20,000,000 leaflets weekly during the remainder of the campaign, someone ought to hand them that government warning on the need of checking paper waste.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

SUGGESTIONS FOR

THE HOUSEWIFE

Use wash pillows whenever possible for living rooms and dens. They are more hygienic and more sanitary.

A pleasant change in afternoon tea is a maraschino cherry and a spoonful of the juice that comes with it.

When tinware is new, rub it with lard and heat thoroughly in the oven. Tinware treated in this way will never rust.

Porch chairs of wicker or reed can be cleaned with soap and a scrubbing brush and then can be shellacked.

To stone raisins without stickiness, stem them, cover with boiling water for two minutes and then open the raisins.

For orange marmalade, slice thin a dozen oranges, remove the seeds and cores and boil in a thick syrup of sugar.

Cold chicken left from the roast, cut into dice mixed with cream dressing and covered with grated cheese is delicious baked.

For wiping oiled floors use an oiled cloth made by wringing a duster out of kerosene and hanging it outdoors till perfectly dry.

Remove the yellow stains caused in bathtubs and basins by dripping of faucets by rubbing with pulverized chalk and ammonia.

Tarts that will please the children can be made in gem tins. The tarts should be filled with strawberry jam and covered with crossbars.

In making gored dresses for little girls, stitch a long strip of salvaged material down the bias skirt seam of the back and the skirt will not sag.

THE SCHOOL LUNCH.

The beginning of school presents another problem for the home cook to solve. It is the growing boy or girl, used to three substantial meals a day, to be properly fed at mid-day? If school is near enough and luncheon can be taken at home it must be composed of such viands as can be eaten, not hurriedly, but with briskness, and not productive of indigestion later. If the lunch must be carried it will have to be appealing as well as satisfying and of a fair variety. It is hoped the suggestions given in this paper will prove of value to mothers, to whom it is also suggested that they lay in a supply of plain paper napkins, waxed paper, paper cups, milk plates, etc. The cost of these is trifling, and they save the table linen wonderfully, also they require no washing and can be thrown into the waste box after the lunch is eaten. Even the home lunch table might be attractively set out with such articles, and many extra minutes gained for the home cook.

First, establish a menu. Apples, pickles, cream cheese and the like may be carried neatly in the lunch box if wrapped in two thicknesses of waxed paper. Hot coffee or soup may be taken in a small thermos bottle holding a pint—Woman's World.

ROSE JARS.

Get a glass jar that has a cover that will close down tight. Fill the jar with water and scatter through them some ordinary table salt. Keep the jar closed tight, and when the petals have dried inside the jar the scent of the roses will cling to them, so that every time the jar is opened a delicious fragrance will fill the air. To get a rich eastern odor that is deliciously delicate add a pinch of nutmeg. Sprinkle a little alcohol over the whole thing to bring out the perfume and the color of the leaves. A little salt of lavender added to roses brings out the perfume.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

It will be found a good plan to purchase a new tooth brush every month, at least every six weeks. And then always buy the best that can be obtained, one guaranteed to hold the bristles in the head. The brush has been used, cleanse it thoroughly and allow it to dry in the sun.

Powder puffs that are made of wool and cotton are probably much better for the face than the old style made of cotton. The latter are wont to "melt" and become a splendid home for germs. In the wool and cotton puffs, the powder does not work itself to the surface of the face and become stale, as in the down puffs.

Always have the toilet table supplied with a quantity of dental floss. It is never necessary to use a toothpick, especially where the mouth and teeth are in a proper condition. The floss will remove the food from between the teeth, and there is no danger in injuring the gums and enamel.

When out motoring the sharp wind against the face is apt to chafe one's lips and they become harsh and break. Cold cream, honey and almond cream are all remedies for the lips when the lips are chapped very badly they will respond to nothing so readily as they will to camphor. As a prophylactic camphor ice should be rubbed over the lips before going out.

CARE OF YOUR EYES.

If you value your eyes you should be most careful to observe the following rules:

Always work with the light behind you coming over the left shoulder. If possible, weak eyes suffer a great deal if a full, strong light faces them.

Don't rub your eyes. Many persons have the habit of doing this when walking in the morning. Instead, the eyes should be bathed with cold or tepid water. If, owing to a cold, or weakness, they are inflamed, they should be granulated in the morning, rub a little vaseline across the lids at night, being careful not to get any in the eyes. In the morning bathe them with warm milk and water.

Reading or writing in the train is bad for eyes. It is also a great mistake to strain the eyes by reading much when recovering from illness.

Don't put off wearing glasses. Some persons think it ages them to wear glasses, and therefore refuse to have their eyes attended to. If they prefer to suffer that is their own lookout.

ECONOMICAL BIT.

When lemonade is made place the squeezed halves in a fair sized pitcher and pour boiling water on them. After this has stood for a few hours strain off the water into a clean pitcher. This can be mixed with the lemonade made from the juice and gives it a delicate and delicious flavor of the

peel. Lemonade gains greatly by this mixing and is a doubly delightful beverage.

DICTATES OF FASHION.

Porcelain flowers appear as trimming on some close fitting bell shaped hats.

Cashmere designs and cashmere colorings have been reproduced in shining sequined bands for evening gowns.

A brushed silk sweater is a novelty in the sporting costume line. It resembles closely the brushed wool variety, but is lighter weight.

A good fashion rule to follow for the season is to choose 1830-1850 fashions for day wear, with early eighteenth century for evening.

Skirts have gained an inch or two in length so the coat or the coat-skirt is now three-quarters length—the only length for the long, clinging skirt.

Paris buyers are bringing back trunk upon trunk filled with one-piece gowns. This of course, means the vogue of the separate cloak.

Embroidered bands—10 and 12 inches deep adorn many of the coats that have just arrived from Paris. These bands are made of the same material as the buyers tell me—we had the fur bands last season, you know.

If it has the low waist line, sloping lower in the back than the front, they may know a gown is new and very smart. The "baby" effect of the entire waist line is banned, buried beneath by modistes, who know what's what in fashion.

Java brown, Russian green, bottle green, beige, which belongs to the tan family, various shades of purple and wine are the popular colors for suits and street dresses. Burgundy color pleases so many eyes that much of the new hosiery is in that rich tint.

APPLIQUE WORK.

New frocks are not to be outdone by the latest fad in the needlework world, applique work. Several charmingly simple and demure gowns of dark blue serge attractively applied natural linen in the shape of leaves and roses. These are fastened to the material with blanket stitchery in the colors demanded by the design. Cretonne motifs are applied to one gown. The use of applique is supplemented by roses or other flowers or ribbons. Such an arrangement is seen on a blue wool marquisette, where the roses are quite large and applied to the pink taffeta, while the leaves are applied to the material from green taffeta.

BLACKING BROWN SHOES.

The blacking you put on your brown shoes when they get too shabby looking will never show if you do it this way. Mix a bit of ordinary ammonia with a half pint of cold water. Sponge the shoes with this. Next cover them with shoe polish. Let them dry thoroughly. Then polish with good black shoe dressing. This keeps the black from wearing off right away, but the shoes must be polished frequently, of course.

NEEDLEWORK NOTES.

Many of the most expensive new night robes are sleeveless, with merely shoulder straps to hold them in place. Why not make your own? They are easy to make. Let them dry thoroughly. Then polish with good black shoe dressing. This keeps the black from wearing off right away, but the shoes must be polished frequently, of course.

A dancing bag, deep enough to hold slippers, gloves and vanity outfit is of peach pink pussy willow silk, drawn up at the top on cell blue ribbon, and lined with cell blue satin. There are two frills of lace, one near the bottom and one midway of the bag's length. Each frill put on under a tiny line of fur.

Fine valenciennes insertion is now used as a substitute for beading on children's dresses. It is sewed in place at the top and bottom, and the ends left open and neatly overcast. Then ribbon is carefully drawn between the material and the lace, the latter really forming a casing for the ribbon. This idea is also used on lingerie and negligees for older women.

A good gift for a linen shower would be a better pad for the linen chest or closet. Two pieces of linen of a deep cream color, three by five inches, with one side embroidered, would make a good looking pad. A border design in lavender and green, done in cross stitching, would be sufficient decoration. A lavender flower in satin stitch embroidery or in cross-stitch placed in the center. The pad would also be attractive. After the embroidery is finished the two pieces of linen are sewed together on three sides, turned flat and pressed. The pad is then overhanded together and the pad is ready to place among the linens.

BABY'S SLEEP AND REST.

The baby should sleep alone in its own crib, protected from flies. Remove all clothing at bedtime and replace by clean, comfortable night clothes.

If the baby cries when it should be asleep, it is either sick, overfed, hungry or uncomfortable. The mother should try to find the cause. If the baby is likely to hurt its nerves and upset its digestion.

A young baby during the first three months of its life must have from sixteen to twenty hours' sleep out of the twenty-four.

Work the baby, the pacifiers or comforters to put the baby to sleep. Never let a baby suck a nipple unless he is getting food through it at the proper feeding time.

Never give a baby or children food purchased from pushcarts, hokey-poke, ice cream wagons, etc. Give only the simplest, prescribed foods.

See that the bedding, diaper and clothing are clean, smooth and unwrinkled; the room should be darkened while the baby sleep, kept quiet and well ventilated. The windows should always be opened at the top at least six inches; in summer time wide open.

HOW TO REHEAT MEAT.

Meat must only be reheated, not cooked.

Use good gravy or stock, and season well.

It is necessary to allow the meat to soak in the gravy or stock before reheating.

Kissles should be moist inside, therefore the addition of gravy or sauce is necessary.

All vegetables added should be cooked beforehand.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

Rather than take a civil service examination, Mrs. F. H. Schmidt, who has been postmistress at West, Pa., for the last thirteen years, has resigned.

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of Secretary of State, is an anti-suffragist. She has the distinction of being the wife and daughter of a secretary of state.

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retary of State Lansing, is an anti-suffragist. She has the distinction of being the wife and daughter of a secretary of state.

Miss Lydia Lee, a practicing attorney in Massachusetts, has applied for membership in the St. Louis Bar association, and if admitted she will be the first woman so honored.

Italian woman lawyers have formed a committee in Leghorn to obtain their admittance to the bar as part of the reforms in legal procedure about to be considered by the Camera.

More than \$1,000,000,000 of the wealth in the United States is in the hands of women, chief among them being Mrs. Mary W. Harriman, wife of the late E. H. Harriman, railroad magnate.

Miss Katherine Minehart, a Philadelphia woman, has patented a new device for window polishers, first being converted into a seat. When opened one part of the contrivance serves as a seat, while another forms a support for the back.

RAIN SPOTS.
If a garment is spotted by the rain it may often be freshened by laying a damp cloth over the article and steaming it.

PAPER SAVES DUSTERS.
Save washing dusters by using old newspapers for cleaning. They are excellent for window polishers, first rate for scouring tinware and are as good as a brush for polishing a stove.

RECIPES.
Scotch Cakes—One-half pound of self-raising flour, four dessertspoons of marmalade, milk, if needed; three ounces of dripping, one-quarter pound of sugar, one egg, pinch of salt. Rub the dripping into the flour, add the salt, sugar and marmalade. Beat the egg well, mix it in, and if necessary, add some milk to moisture. Put in a shallow, greased tin and bake for thirty minutes in a moderate oven. When cold cut into squares.

Corn Pudding—Six ears of corn one corn, two eggs, one cup milk, one tablespoon melted butter, one teaspoon salt, one-eighth teaspoon white pepper. If fresh corn, husk it, remove the silk; grate the corn or score and with dull knife press the corn out. Beat the milk, yolks of eggs, salt, pepper and butter together, add to the corn, mix well. Beat the whites of eggs until dry and add to the mixture.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
Americanism.
Mr. Editor:—After a silence of several weeks our old friend J. H. Cummings, emerges from his coma to enlighten us upon genuine Americanism. Whether his ire was aroused by President Wilson's mastery and courageous

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